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**PATENT APPLICATION OF**

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**ENTITLED**

**MEDICAL DEVICES WITH MAGNETIC RESONANCE  
VISIBILITY ENHANCING MATERIAL**

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## **MEDICAL DEVICES WITH MAGNETIC RESONANCE VISIBILITY ENHANCING MATERIAL**

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to  
5 intraluminal devices for use in magnetic resonance  
imaging. More particularly, the present invention  
relates to intraluminal devices that incorporate a  
magnetic resonance visibility enhancing material, the  
devices being adapted for use in magnetic resonance  
10 imaging.

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is a non-  
invasive medical procedure that utilizes magnets and  
radio waves to produce a picture of the inside of a  
body. An MRI scanner is capable of producing  
15 pictures of the inside of a body without exposing the  
body to ionizing radiation (X-rays). In addition,  
MRI scans can see through bone and provide detailed  
pictures of soft body tissues.

A typical MRI scanner includes a magnet  
20 that is utilized to create a strong homogeneous  
magnetic field. A patient is placed into or  
proximate the magnet. The strong magnetic field  
causes atoms within the patient's body to align. A  
radio wave is directed at the patient's body,  
25 triggering atoms within the patient's body cavity  
tissues to emit radio waves of their own. These  
return radio waves create signals (resonance signals)  
that are detected by the scanner at numerous angles  
around the patient's body. The signals are sent to a

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computer that processes the information and compiles an image or images. Typically, although not necessarily, the images are in the form of 2-dimensional "slice" images.

5           Some MRI applications utilize a contrast medium, also known as a contrast agent. Typically, a contrast medium contains paramagnetic material and is injected into the bloodstream of a patient. The contrast medium alters the inherent response to  
10 magnetic fields of atoms contained within proximately located blood and body tissues. In this way, contrast mediums may enable blood flow to be tracked and/or a greater sensitivity for MRI detection and characterization of different body tissues.

15           Gadolinium, a periodic table element, is an example of a material that has been utilized within the context of contrast mediums. Gadolinium has eight unpaired electrons in its outer shell, which causes it to be paramagnetic in nature. Gadolinium,  
20 when bound to a chelator retains paramagnetic properties and is relatively safe for exposure to the body.

          In some MRI applications, a gadolinium-based contrast medium is introduced into a body  
25 through intravenous injection. When injected in the bloodstream of a patient, the gadolinium alters the inherent response to magnetic fields of atoms contained within proximately located blood and body tissues. In particular, the gadolinium shortens the

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relaxation time of atoms contained in the blood and tissue that are in regions proximate to the gadolinium molecules. During the MRI process, this shortening of relaxation time caused by the gadolinium-based contrast medium translates into images that are highlighted or brightened in the areas of atoms demonstrating the shortened relaxation.

Within some MRI applications, catheters and other intraluminal devices may be inserted into a body during the MRI process. An ability to locate, trace and position such devices in their intraluminal environments is desirable. A material similar to a contrast medium (i.e., a paramagnetic material) may be directly disposed on at least a portion of an intraluminal device to enhance MRI visibility. Under the typical environmental conditions associated with the intraluminal manipulation of a medical device, exposure of the intraluminal device to stationary body tissue and fluid is limited. As a result, interaction between fluid/tissue and the material disposed on the intraluminal device is also limited.

The present invention addresses at least one of these and other problems and offers advantages over the prior art.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention generally pertains to intraluminal devices adapted to be advanced through a

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patient during a magnetic resonance imaging procedure. In particular, the present invention provides one or more constructions of such intraluminal devices that incorporate a magnetic resonance visibility enhancing material. These and various other features, as well as advantages that characterize the present invention, will be apparent upon a reading of the following detailed description and review of the associated drawings.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a partial block diagram of an illustrative magnetic resonance imaging system in which illustrative embodiments of the present invention can be employed.

FIG. 2 is a side view of a magnetic resonance catheter in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 PRIOR ART is an enlarged cross-sectional view of a catheter.

FIG. 4 is an enlarged cross-sectional view of the catheter shown in FIG. 2, in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENTS

FIG. 1 is a partial block diagram of an illustrative magnetic resonance imaging system in which embodiments of the present invention could be employed. In FIG. 1, subject 100 on support table



coil that surrounds the region of interest of subject 100. Such an external coil can have a diameter sufficient to encompass the entire subject 100. Other geometries, such as smaller cylinders specifically designed for imaging the head or an extremity can be used instead. Non-cylindrical external coils such as surface coils may alternatively be used.

Device 150 is inserted into subject 100 by an operator. Illustratively, device 150 may alternatively be a guidewire, a catheter, an ablation device or a similar recanalization device, or some other intraluminal device.

In accordance with one embodiment, but not by limitation, device 150 illustratively includes an RF antenna that detects magnetic resonance (MR) signals generated in both the subject and the device 150 itself in response to the radio frequency field created by RF source 140. Since the internal device antenna is small, the region of sensitivity is also small. Consequently, the detected signals have Larmor frequencies, which arise only from the strength of the magnetic field in the proximate vicinity of the antenna. The signals detected by the device antenna are sent to imaging and tracking controller unit 170 via conductor 180. It should be emphasized that device 150 need not incorporate a device antenna to be within the scope of the present invention.

In accordance with one embodiment, medical devices (such as but not limited to catheters) with the below-described embodiments of integrated magnetic resonance visibility enhancing material can be utilized in combination with a device antenna to assist in tracking and locating the device antenna. This combination of features illustratively provides both passive and active image enhancement.

External RF receiver 160 illustratively detects RF signals emitted by the subject in response to the radio frequency field created by RF source 140. In an illustrative embodiment, external RF receiver 160 is a cylindrical external coil that surrounds the region of interest of subject 100. Such an external coil can have a diameter sufficient to have a compass the entire subject 100. Other geometries, such as smaller cylinders specifically designed for imaging the head or an extremity can be used instead. Non-cylindrical external coils, such as surface coils, may alternatively be used. External RF receiver 160 can share some or all of its structure with RF source 140 or can have a structure entirely independent of RF source 140. The region of sensitivity of RF receiver 160 is larger than that of the device antenna and can encompass the entire subject 100 or a specific region of subject 100. However, the resolution which can be obtained from external RF receiver 160 is less than that which can be achieved with the device antenna. The RF signals



detected by external RF receiver 160 are sent to imaging and tracking controller unit 170 where they are analyzed together with any RF signals detected by the device antenna.

5 In accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, external RF receiver 160 detects RF signals emitted by device 150 in response to the radio frequency field created by RF source 140. Illustratively, these signals are sent to imaging and  
10 tracking controller unit 170 where they are translated into images of device 150. In accordance with one embodiment, the position of device 150 is determined in imaging and tracking controller unit 170 and is displayed on display means 190. In one  
15 illustrative embodiment, the position of device 150 is displayed on display means 190 by superposition of a graphic symbol on a conventional MR image obtained by external RF receiver 160. Alternatively, images may be acquired by external RF receiver 160 prior to  
20 initiating tracking and a symbol representing the location of the tracked device be superimposed on the previously acquired image. Alternative embodiments of the invention display the position of the device numerically or as a graphic symbol without reference  
25 to a diagnostic image.

FIG. 2 is side view of one illustrative embodiment of a device that could be utilized similar to device 150 described above in relation to FIG. 1. More particularly, FIG. 2 is a side view of a

FIG. 2 is side view of one illustrative embodiment of a device that could be utilized similar to device 150 described above in relation to FIG. 1. More particularly, FIG. 2 is a side view of a

magnetic resonance catheter 200 (MR catheter 200), in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention. MR catheter 200 includes an elongated body 210 having a proximal end 220 and a distal end 230. Illustratively, an antenna 240 is optionally disposed proximate distal end 230 and operates as described above in relation to FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 PRIOR ART is an enlarged cross-sectional view of a typical catheter identified as catheter 300. Catheter 300 includes a circumference 310 and an axis 320. Catheter 300 also includes a lumen 330. Lumen 330 is illustratively formed and defined by a coaxial, tubular catheter body 335 (body 335). Body 335 is typically constructed of a flexible polymeric material or some other flexible material. Body 335 includes an optional coaxial layer 340 of undercoat material. Optional layer 340 is typically constructed of a layer of material such as urethane, PVC, polyamide, silicon, PTFE, polyurethane or some other similar material. Body 335 includes an optional coaxial outer protective layer 345. Any of the body 335, optional layer 340 and optional layer 345 may be formed with additional layers. For example, a reinforcement layer may be included to improve certain mechanical characteristics. FIG. 3 PRIOR ART is provided for comparative purposes to better illustrate illustrative embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 3 PRIOR ART

FIG. 4, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, is an enlarged cross-sectional view of MR catheter 200 taken along line 4--4 in FIG. 2. As is illustrated in FIG. 4, MR catheter 200 includes a circumference 410 and an axis 420, which each illustratively extend at least from proximal end 220 to distal end 230 (FIG. 2). The MR catheter 200 also includes a lumen 430 that also illustratively extends between ends 220 and 230. It should be noted that catheters having additional lumens (multi-lumen catheters) should be considered within the scope of the present invention.

With further reference to FIG. 4, lumen 430 is illustratively formed and defined by a coaxially formed tubular catheter body 435 (body 435). In accordance with one embodiment, body 435 is constructed of a flexible polymeric material. Body 435, however, may be constructed of other materials without departing from the scope of the present invention.

Body 435 includes an optional coaxial layer 440 of undercoat material. Illustratively, optional layer 440 could be constructed of a layer of material such as urethane, PVC, polyamide, silicon, PTFE, polyurethane or some other material. Body 435 also includes an optional coaxial outer protective layer 445. Optional layer 445 could illustratively be some form of a lubricious coating. It should be noted that, without departing from the scope of the present

invention, any of the body 435, optional layer 440 and optional layer 445 could illustratively be formed with additional layers. For example, a reinforcement layer may be included to improve certain mechanical characteristics. In accordance with one embodiment, a reinforcement layer is included and is configured to operate as an internal RF antenna or a device antenna and provides active MRI image enhancement.

Still referring to FIG. 4, the MR catheter 200, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, further includes magnetic resonance visibility enhancing material 450 (MR material 450) disposed on the inside of body 435 (proximate lumen 430) and on the outside of body 435. It should be noted that, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention, magnetic resonance material 450 could be disposed either on the inside of body 435 or on the outside of body 435. In addition, MR material 450 need not necessarily be coaxially continuous as illustrated. Also, MR material 450 could illustratively be in a general layer that is thinner or thicker than illustrated without departing from the scope of the present invention. The precise configuration details of material 450 are application dependent and will vary depending on a particular desired functional outcome.

The MR material 450 is illustratively disposed on a surface or surfaces of catheter 200. In accordance with an embodiment of the present

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invention, MR material 450 comprises a hydrophilic polymer. In accordance with one embodiment, MR material 450 comprises a hydrophilic polymer having a magnetic resonance material incorporated therein.

5 The magnetic resonance material may illustratively be incorporated into the hydrophilic polymer by traditional means, such as compounding or blending. In accordance with additional embodiments, the incorporated magnetic resonance materials may be or

10 include paramagnetic metal salt, paramagnetic particles (i.e., super-magnetic iron oxide, dysprosium, etc.), paramagnetic metal chelate, material, gadolinium, Gd-DTPA (Gadolinium diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid), or some other

15 paramagnetic material. In accordance with yet another embodiment, a soluble gadolinium salt is incorporated or cross-linked into the hydrophilic polymer matrix. Illustratively, the soluble gadolinium salt becomes part of the hydrophilic

20 polymer.

In accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, upon contact with body fluid when catheter 200 is in use, the hydrophilic material in MR material 450 gets hydrated in a controlled

25 fashion. In accordance with one embodiment, MR material 450 is pre-soaked or pre-hydrated (illustratively but not necessarily with water or saline and illustratively but not necessarily for five minutes) before catheter 200 is inserted into

the patient. The hydrophilic polymer in material 450 influences the relaxation time of the atoms captured within the hydrophilic polymer (i.e., the relaxation time is shortened) and thereby enhances the MRI visibility of catheter 200. Illustratively, the hydrophilic polymer modulates the relaxation time of the captured atoms (i.e., shortens  $t_1$  and/or  $t_2$ , which are relaxation factors known in the art) to enable creation of an MR image of the catheter. In accordance with one embodiment, as the result of the described influenced relaxation time, catheter 200 will essentially "light up" under MRI.

In accordance with one illustrative embodiment, paramagnetic material is incorporated into the hydrophilic polymer to enhance MRI visibility. Illustratively, the paramagnetic material in material 450 influences the relaxation time of the hydrated polymer (i.e., the relaxation time is shortened) and thereby enhances the MRI visibility of catheter 200. In accordance with one embodiment, as the result of a shortened relaxation time, catheter 200 will essentially "light up" under MRI. The paramagnetic material illustratively might be, but is not limited to, paramagnetic ionic material.

The MR material 450 can illustratively be applied to a surface of catheter 200 (or some other medical device) in a variety of ways. A variety of hydrophilic polymers having a variety of different

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attributes and physical characteristics could be utilized in the context of the present invention. Assuming a given selected hydrophilic polymer has appropriate physical characteristics, the polymer can  
5 illustratively be coated or dip coated on a surface of catheter 200. In accordance with one embodiment, magnetically resonant components (paramagnetic material) are incorporated into the hydrophilic polymer, and both the hydrophilic polymer and the  
10 incorporated materials are coated or dip coated on a surface of catheter 200.

Other hydrophilic polymers may demonstrate different physical characteristics that enable different modes of integration or attachment with a  
15 medical device. For example, some hydrophilic polymers could illustratively be integrated or attached to catheter 200 utilizing an extrusion process. Some extrudable hydrophilic polymers may inherently demonstrate particularly desirable  
20 mechanical characteristics (desirable tensile strength, durability, etc.) following an application to catheter 200 utilizing an extrusion process. Other hydrophilic polymers may be less desirable in terms of inherent mechanical characteristics.

25 In accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, a hydrophilic polymer is applied to catheter 200 through co-extrusion with a structural polymer. The structural polymer provides desirable mechanical properties while the hydrophilic

FIG. 13

polymer provides magnetic resonance visibility. In accordance with one embodiment, this co-extruded hydrophilic material can be cross-linked to enhance its durability. Radiation, or other chemical means  
5 can illustratively be utilized to achieve the cross-linking. In accordance with another embodiment, a hydrophilic polymer is compounded or blended with a structural polymer. The compounded or blended polymers are applied to catheter 200 and provide a  
10 material having structurally beneficial properties.

In accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, a hydrophilic polymer, along with incorporated paramagnetic components (i.e., paramagnetic metal salt, paramagnetic metal chelate,  
15 paramagnetic metal complex, other paramagnetic ionic material, paramagnetic particles, etc), is applied to catheter 200 through co-extrusion with a structural polymer. The structural polymer provides desirable mechanical properties while the hydrophilic polymer,  
20 and its incorporated components, provide magnetic resonance visibility. In accordance with one embodiment, this co-extruded hydrophilic material can be cross-linked to enhance its durability. Radiation, or other chemical means can illustratively  
25 be utilized to achieve the cross-linking. In accordance with another embodiment, a hydrophilic polymer, along with incorporated paramagnetic components, is compounded or blended with a structural polymer. The compounded or blended





polymers compounded therein. In essence, catheter 200 is manufactured or constructed to inherently include material 450. This method of integration/attachment stands in contrast to an  
5 incorporation of components with a structural polymer that is itself attached or integrated with catheter 200.

The above-described extrusion, co-extrusion and general compounding applications of material 450  
10 are alternatives beyond coating to provide device 200 with the described magnetic resonance characteristics. In many instances, compared to coating, extrusion, co-extrusion or general compounding can be quicker and cheaper than coating  
15 or dip coating.

In accordance with embodiments of the present invention, the above described co-extrusion processes could be accomplished such that the co-extruded components are incorporated into a variety  
20 of potential patterns. Such patterns include a multiple layer pattern with one component applied directly on top of the other (one or both layers illustratively might or might not be totally continuous). Another pattern is with the components  
25 co-extruded in a striped pattern. For example, but not by limitation, each co-extrusion component might alternate every other stripe. Another pattern is with the components co-extruded in a spiraled

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pattern. Other co-extrusion patterns should be considered within the scope of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 4, as was previously mentioned, an MR material 450 may be disposed on the  
5 inside of body 435 (proximate lumen 430) and/or on the outside of body 435. Illustratively, extrusion or co-extrusion provides a relatively simple application means for attaching an MR material 450 to the inside of body 435 (the tubular inside of  
10 catheter 200). Placement of MR material 450 within or on the inside of body 435 has certain illustrative advantages. For example, during use of device 200, there generally may be less fluid exchange in the inner lumen of body 435 than on the external or  
15 outside surface of body 435. In the context of embodiments wherein paramagnetic ions are incorporated with a hydrophilic polymer, losses of paramagnetic material from the hydrophilic polymer could be decreased in the case of placement of MR  
20 material within or on the inside of body 435. Such placement might enable a better longevity of the magnetic resonance visibility effects.

Examples of hydrophilic polymers suitable for extrusion or co-extrusion are: polyethylene oxide  
25 (PEO), polypropylene oxide (PPO), polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP), hydrophilic polyurethanes, polypropylene, starches, polycarboxylic acids, cellulosic polymers, gelatin, maleic anhydride polymers, polyamides, polyvinyl alcohols, polyacrylic

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acid, and polyethylene oxides. Other hydrophilic polymers, however, should be considered within the scope of the present invention. Examples of structural polymers suitable for co-extrusion are:

5 Nylon, PEBAX, polyurethane, polyethylene, PEEK, polyimide, polyester-amide copolymer and polyether-amide copolymer. Other structural polymers, however, should be considered within the scope of the present invention.

10 Although the present description has been described in the context of catheter 200, the present invention could just as easily be applied in the context of other medical devices, and in particular, in the context of other intraluminal medical devices.

15 For example, the above-described material configurations and attachment/integration methods could just as easily be applied to produce implant devices, guide wires, catheters of many types (including vascular and non-vascular and esophageal

20 catheters), ablation devices or any other medical device having an enhanced MRI visibility. In accordance with one embodiment, the above-described material configurations and attachment/integration methods are applied to produce balloons (i.e.,

25 angioplasty balloons) having an enhanced MRI visibility. In the context of tubular devices, the above-described MR visibility enhancement material could illustratively be coated, extruded or co-extruded on an outer surface, inner surface or both

FIG. 3

surfaces. Similarly, for non-tubular devices, the material could be coated, extruded or co-extruded on one or both sides of a surface.

In accordance with embodiments of the present invention, optional coatings, such as but not limited to coatings similar to optional coatings 440 and 445, disposed on an exposed surface of an MR material 450. For example, a lubricious coating can be disposed or placed on an exposed MR material 450 surface. Alternatively, a coating containing a therapeutic agent (i.e., an anti-biotic) could be disposed or placed on a MR material 450 surface. Illustratively, such coatings generally must not completely block access of body fluid to MR material 450 or the hydrophilic polymer will not become hydrated and the paramagnetic ions incorporated into the hydrophilic polymer will not be allowed to act upon captured body fluid.

In conclusion, the present invention relates to a method of creating and applying a magnetic resonance visibility enhancing material to a medical device through, for example, a coating, compounding (i.e., compounding elements into structural polymer that forms a given medical device), extrusion or co-extrusion process. The material enables the device to be visible under MRI. The material generally includes a hydrophilic polymer but may or may not include an incorporated paramagnetic material. The devices may be catheters,

FIG. 3

such as neuro-interventional micro-catheters, or any other appropriate MRI medical device. The devices may illustratively enable physicians to perform procedures under an open MRI system, instead of under  
5 X-ray. The devices illustratively reduce radiation exposure to both physicians and patients. The described MRI materials illustratively help the tracking and positioning of devices. The devices may illustratively be implant devices, so physicians can  
10 check/track the implants under MRI with 3D images.

Although the present invention has been described with reference to illustrative embodiments, workers skilled in the art will recognize that changes may be made in form and detail without  
15 departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

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